UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
JAMAICA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 4 430 000

(JAM/91/004)-Typhoid Control and Prevention Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	21 August 1991
Expected duration:	15 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health in co-operation with National Water Commission
Proposed UNDP contribution:	Nil Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$1 852 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 852 000

Project background

Typhoid fever is endemic to the parish of Westmoreland, located at the south-western tip of the island of Jamaica; and since 1825, there have been a number of major epidemics. In 1990 there were two major outbreaks resulting in 7 deaths, 182 confirmed cases and 370 suspected cases of typhoid. Several population centres were affected simultaneously, suggesting a probable common source affecting the geographic location rather than a spread from one area to another. Preliminary investigations by the Ministry of Health, and later confirmed by the Centre for Disease Control (USA), revealed that the areas with the highest attack rates were served by a single water treatment and distribution facility. There is growing concern that lack of adequate health and sanitation could cause another onset of typhoid or even cholera.

The investigations also revealed several interrelated factors which contributed to the outbreaks, chief among which were the poorly functioning sewage treatment plants, lack of

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sanitary facilities for plant operators, limited access to potable water, insufficient number of pit latrines and low levels of literacy among the target population. All of the antecedents, coupled with cultural traditions which appear to impact on hygienic practices, have hampered the Ministry's health and hygiene education programme.

The Government intends to enhance primary health care services by making far-reaching improvements in its management system, in particular, improvements in the curative clinic facilities and general preventative health services, which are of greatest significance to the poor and indigent. With the financial support of USAID and the project management expertise of UNDP, it will tackle the issues related to typhoid fever in the parish, in a structured manner. A sum of(US)$2.0 million will be utilized to remedy some of the most pressing problems and to design a longer-term strategy for typhoid control and prevention. Four areas have been selected: clinical and epidemiological surveillance, health education, water distribution, and waste water and excreta disposal.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to improve the delivery of primary health care with particular reference to environmental health. Project activities will include:(a) enabling government departments to administer and implement proper clinical and epidemiological surveillance systems which should reduce the incidence of communicable diseases such as typhoid and contain the spread in the event of an outbreak; (b)maintaining a fully-equipped and functional laboratory staffed by skilled personnel;(c)imparting proper sanitation and health care practices through community leaders to the target communities to implement the outreach programme; (d) improving water treatment and quality control ; (e)undertaking infrastructural repairs of the water distribution system and installing additional pipes to make potable water more accessible to the communities;(f) constructing sanitary facilities (pit latrines) for approximately one thousand households; and (g) repairing sewage treatment facilities in three of the six districts in the parish.

The project will also deal specifically with environmental health, the role of women and NGOs in that subsector; and will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of designated government agencies charged with the responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the programme.

Inputs

UNDP will provide an international project co-ordinator (sanitary engineer) for 15man- months; an epidemiologist for six man-months; and a health education specialist for six man-months; two UNV specialists in the latter two fields for 15 man-months each; at the national level, an assistant project co-ordinator and two laboratory technicians, for 15 man-months each; three major subcontracts for water supply, waste water and sewage disposal, and sanitary facilities addressing the problems of potable water and sanitation; and laboratory supplies, two personal computers and two vehicles for the project team.

Financial data

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Personnel	394 000
Subcontract	1 144 000
Training	138 000
Equipment	145 000
Miscellaneous	31 000
Total	1 852 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1987-91) $189 499 000

(CPR/91/141) - Capacity Building and Investment Preparation for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Poor and Remote Areas

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	14 August 1991
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government (China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) in co-operation with International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
Government implementing agency:	National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee (NPHCC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 186 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 186 000

Project background

The water supply and sanitation conditions of China's 870 million rural inhabitants have improved markedly in the last few decades. Nevertheless, about 30 per cent of the rural population (approximately 260 million) still contends with one or more critical water supply deficiencies. The conditions tend to be the worst in the poorer and more remote areas.

Current efforts to expand rural water supply have generally focussed on the construction of piped systems of conventional design. While this approach can solve water supply problems in most urban and better-off villages, it is frequently not the optimal solution due to high capital and operating costs. Conventional piped systems are clearly unaffordable for poor and remote villages and unsuitable for dispersed populations. Local engineers generally lack familiarity with other feasible systems such as handpumps, gravity-flow and rain catchment systems as well as with new and improved low-cost sanitation systems.

Skills to evaluate, select and implement systems appropriate to a variety of local conditions need substantial strengthening including community mobilization and training, management, operations and maintenance. Wells equipped with handpumps offer a solution which is suitable for widespread application, affordable and reliable. Handpumps are usually procured locally, but experience has shown that the design and quality are often

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low standards required. Drilling technologies and equipment suited to wells fitted with ndpumps, known in some regions, need to be introduced in the project area with emphasis efficient utilization and maintenance. The potential for using alternative low-cost ter supply systems need to be investigated. A large proportion of the rural population served by some type of latrine but their design and the method of night soil disposal till brings people in contact with highly pathogenic material. The principles of new chnology adapted to local conditions needs to be transferred to China.

The project area will comprise of six remote and poor provinces or autonomous regions: nner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Guangxi, Gansu and Hunan. The project will build on ghly successful work carried out under previous national and inter-regional projects which lso worked in Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang which have led to expansion of the applications low cost technologies.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) introduce on a large scale, an ppropriate, low-cost, technology systems' approach which integrates community esponsibility and management, stressing the role of women as well as compatible nvironmental solutions; and (b) build a national capacity to lead to the application of imilar systems and strategies throughout the country.

The immediate objectives are to: (a) develop sound implementation strategies for low-ost, appropriate technology use including recommendations for a policy framework and nvestment guidelines at the provincial/county level; (b) prepare effective county-level sector nvestment and subproject planning; (c) design and implement four demonstration projects to llustrate the viability of the approach, drill and construct 50 wells in each of four rovinces, train local staff as well as community members as service operators , caretakers nd managers, assist local manufacturers in improved quality of drilling rigs, handpumps and ssociated materials, monitor performance, and prepare recommendations for large-scale pplication within the country and region; (d) strengthen sector institutions, assess nstitutional capacities, develop HRD programmes, and conduct workshops for staff in anning, community organization/management, hygiene, financing and cost-recovery and roject preparation; and (e) improve monitoring and evaluation to ensure long-term ustainability and replicability.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a CTA for 12 work-months (cost-shared with INT/87/013), an engineer r 24 work-months, international (18 work-months), national (78 work-months), consultants nd national experts (48 work-months) in engineering, hydro-geology, drilling, sanitation, nstitutional planning, finance, water quality and health education for investment reparation and capacity building; study tours (12 work-months) for observation of similar erations; long-term training for senior officials in management/capacity building; four illing rigs and 200 handpumps for demonstration, office and computer equipment for rticipating counties and provinces; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	562 000
Training	102 000
Equipment	480 000
Miscellaneous	42 000
Total	1 186 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NEPAL

IPF:(1987-91) $68 370 000

(NEP/91/027) - Management Support to the Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	14 August 1991		
Expected duration:	Four years		
Proposed executing agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)		
Government implementing agency:	Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)		
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 400 000	Source of funds:	IPF

Project background

The level of urban water supply and sanitation services is inadequate in all cities and towns of Nepal. Service levels are deteriorating under the impact of urban growth which, at the rate of five percent per year, is almost twice the national population growth rate of 2.7 percent. The urban areas currently under the jurisdiction of the Nepal Water Supply Corporation, experience water quality and quantity deficiencies caused a steady depletion of ground and surface water supplies, high water losses attributable to major deficiencies in the water distribution network, and high iron content causing frequent meter blockages and as well as health hazards due to contamination by infiltration during non-supply hours in the intermittent systems. The cities suffer from inadequate sewerage/sanitation facilities too, as well as from unacceptably low levels of repair and maintenance.

Urban water supply and sanitation in Nepal is the responsibility of the Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) which was created in November 1989. NWSC has responsibility for all the country's 33 municipalities, but for the time being it administers only 12 towns; it is planned, however, that it will take over operations in additional towns (beyond the 12) gradually, provided it does not adversely affect its finances.

The precarious financial condition of the NWSC with revenues covering only about 50 percent of operation and maintenance expenditures, has forced the NWSC to make short-term savings at the expense of the quantity and quality of water and needed maintenance. The result has been a steady deterioration of service levels and growing customer dissatisfaction. Illegal connections, tampering with water meters, and other abuses of facilities by users have added further to the NWSC's serious managerial and financial problems.

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In response, the Government has adopted a Fifteen-Year Development Program (FYDP) which aims at providing safe and reliable water supplies and sanitation services by the year 2005 to the 12 urban centers covered by NWSC. The FYDP comprises the following major components: (1) management, financial and technical strengthening of the NWSC; (2) rehabilitation of existing water and sanitation assets in the 12 towns covered by NWSC; (3) gradual expansion of water supply and sanitation systems in the 12 towns; and (4) development of a new water supply source for Kathmandu-Lalitpur from outside the valley by tapping the Melamchi River.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) implement the first phase of the FYDP through a four-year management support project which will be implemented in tandem with a major IDA-funded investment package totalling $60 million; (b) supplement the institution-building process by another UNDP project entitled "Consumer Education and Community Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation Services" which will be managed by UNICEF; and (c) improve the NWSC's financial, operational and management performance.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a comprehensive subcontract with a competent water utility authority which will include, inter alia, five senior experts in general management, financial management, operations and maintenance, training and manpower development, and construction management, 48 work-months of specialized short-term consultants, on-the-job training for NWSC staff; support equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	650 000
Subcontract	2 550 000
Miscellaneous	200 000
Total	3 400 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
TURKEY

IPF:(1987-91) $13 200 000

(TUR/91/008) - Technical Support to Procurement in the Health Sector)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	14 August 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health
Proposed UNDP contribution:	Nil Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$1 336 000 (100 percent)
Total UNDP budget:	$1 336 000

Project background

The Government of Turkey plans to launch a massive health project to upgrade the health services in eight provinces. The total cost is expected to be approximately $147 million of which there is a World Bank loan component of $75 million. The activities envisaged by the project were initially to be carried out by UNDP/OPS under a Management Services Agreement for the procurement of equipment for the $75 million World Bank loan to the Government of Turkey. However, later on at the Government's request, the project was split into two separate packages: (i) a Management Services Agreement for the establishment of a management information system, and the development of a central level support programme for the Ministry of Health, which will involve a $5 million project expected to be submitted later; and (ii) this cost-sharing project which is fully funded by the Government of Turkey and under which OPS will assist in the procurement of health equipment, supplies and vehicles and build up the capacity within the Ministry of Health for international procurement activities.

The Ministry of Health, which is responsible for the execution of the World Bank-financed health project loan, has limited experience in the area of international procurement in accordance with the World Bank procedures, thereby the rationale for UNDP's involvement.

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Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to upgrade the health services in the country.

UNDP/OPS will provide the Ministry of Health the technical services needed to ensure that the project's resources are used in a swift and cost-effective manner. The project's aim will be to assist the Ministry of Health and ensure that the equipment supplies and vehicles to be purchased under the project correspond to the highest possible standards of quality and cost-effectiveness, thereby significantly contributing to its success and to the upgrading of the health system. However, UNDP/OPS' role will be of a purely advisory nature and will focus on supporting the Ministry of Health in its procurement-related decision-making process.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist the Ministry of Health in the preparation of a comprehensive set of specifications in English for the international procurement of a previously agreed list of goods; (b) select suppliers for the above-mentioned list of goods; and (c) train officials of the Ministry of Health in the international procurement of equipment and supplies.

Inputs

The total Government cost-sharing contribution to the project will be $1,483,000 including support costs.

The project will cover the cost of services of an international procurement adviser in Ankara on an as-and-when needed basis; 19 man-months of specialized ad hoc consultants and provision for significant travel and miscellaneous related expenses, a full-time national procurement officer as well as a secretary and administrative assistant; equipment and office space to prevent the project from impinging on the resources of the UNDP Ankara Office; one fellowship to undertake an internship under OPS procurement Unit; and short-term training for three Turks to attend an ILO training course in International Procurement at the Turin Centre.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 071 000
Training	35 000
Equipment	130 000
Miscellaneous	100 000
Total	1 336 000

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